whe had served their time were again called into service, preparations were made for organizing into militia regiments the "Peninsulam" resident in Havana, and reinferenments were demanded from Puerto Riso. In addition to the adoption of these energetic measures, the government arrested and imprisoned a number of persuas who were reputed to be members of the junta of general insurrection, or commanting generals or chiefs of organized bands.

esseral maurrection, or commaning generals or chees of erganized bands.

At Havana there were arrested Ramon Finto, head of he ceaspiracy, a rich Catalan, very intimate with the aptain General, Cintra, an eminent advocate, Jose Aussie Schevarria, a distinguished writer, and the eniser of the resilroad from Matanzas to rhavana, Carlos uses, Juan Cadalzo, the two young Balvices and Finelo. Other arrests were made at Matanzas, Bejucada, Guines, tenfueges. Puerte de Golpe, (Villa Clara.) Cardenas, taser del Rio, Trinidad, Taruco, &c. A number of persuas have ded; this affair is being actively followed up y the government. Pinto, the head of the conspiracy, i deeply compromised, and important papers have been sand in his house.

sens have fled; this affair is feeing actively followed up by the government. Pinto, the head of the conspirarcy, is deeply compromised, and important papers have been found in his house.

Emigrants who had been permitted to return to Cuba, are amongst the number of the most dangerous and most deeply compromised conspirators.

In consequence of the measures adopted by General Genche, 5,000 men are concentrated at Havana and 3,000 at Las Tussa. The military organizations which have been effected raise to 20,000 men, the number of the defeasiers of the government of the island.

It is expected that the American steamers of which we have spoken will be detained by the authorities of the United States on the demand of our consul. All the Spanish ships of war have been sent out to watch the enemy. Large transport steamers have also been got in eadiness to convey troops to all the points that were likely to call fer protection.

The council of Ministers listened with much interest to the report of M. Bastilles; it was decided in council that there should leave Cadiz on the 12th for Havana a battallion of infantry, which is at present on the island of San Bernande, and that by the list of May there should be neady to embark for Cuba sufficient thoops to complete in that island the effective force of 30,000 men. The Governor had ordered the judgment by councile of war, senformably to anterior laws, of armed bands of more than three men who might be found traversing the interestre of the latest news of the Patric, we find the follow-

In the latest news of the Patrie, we find the follow-

our letters state that the conspirators in Cuba had de-tarmines to assassinate the Governor General in the theatre. It was intended to fire upon him from a box eppesite his own. Then the gas was to have been put out, and the Lieutenant Governor General Manzano, and the other officers of the suite of General Concha, were to have been deepatched. The conspirators, whose num-ber is estimated at two or three thousand, were abun-dantly provided with arms, ammunition and even artil-her.

The Madrid correspondent of the Paris Presse gives the fellowing account of the interpellations put to the Spanish Ministry in the Cortes on the subject of Gen.

The Cortes came to a vote to-day (March 8) of high importance—an importance the greater from the fact that it seems to prejudge the solution of the question left to the Assembly by M. Olozags. It has affirmed in principle the existence of two chambers, by a majority of 201 votes against 156.

But the sitting reserved for us other emotions. I ansenced to you, a few days since, the discovery of a very serious conspiracy in the inland of Cubs. This mearing the government received circumstantial despatches brought to it by M. Bastillos, one of the most distinguished officers of the Spanish navy, who has just returned from the island. Now General Serrano suddenly interrupted the debate on the constitution by demanding of the ministry if they could give some explanation as to the contents of these despatches.

M. Luzuringa, in the midst of a silence truly solemn, gave a reply as categorical as the circumstances would permit.

A great conspiracy had in fact been discovered. But

M. Lavariaga, in the midst of a silence truly solemn, gave a reply as categorical as the circumstances would permit.

A great conspiracy had in fact been discovered. But the Captain-General Concha had succeeded in nipping it in the hud. All the principal actors in this drama were in the hands of the authorities. The minister was able to give the assurance that the security of this rich colemy was in no danger. Large re-enforcements of troops were about being dispatched to Gen.Concha. Spain would bleed frem all her veins, sooner than support in that quarter either injury or dishoner.

On the character of the conspiracy Mr. Luzuriaga was not as explicit as he himself would no doubt have desired. He enly ventured to insinuate a fact which people here would like to doubt, namely, that the impulse of thus censpiracy came from the United States; and he immediately asserted with energy and in a manner which produced a profound impression on the assembly, that all the conspirators arrested were acknowledged partisans of the maintenance of slavery.

On this occasion the minister made a declaration which reflects the highest honor upon him, as well as upon the cabinet whose sentiments he expresses. He said, that without invasing the rights of established property, without refusing to compensate them by a suitable indemnity, the Spanish government was finally decided to put an end te a barbarous institution, which all civilized nations condemned, and which M. Luzuriaga did not fear to sail a pest and a shame to humanity.

The Espartero ministry has the more merit for having taken this generous initiative, from the fact that negro slavery reckons, in this liberal land of Spain, numerous and very warm partisans. And for Caba itself, the declaration is not without its perils.

M. Oleraga constituted himself the interpreter of the sentiments of the whole Assembly, by proposing a vote of adhesion and thanks to the Cabinet. It was the pendant te that which was passed about a month since, in sensequence of the explanations deman

AFFAIR OF THE BLACK WARRIOR.

The Madrid Gazette of March 4 contains the follow-

Esme journals have, during the last few days, occu-pied themselves with the question of the Black Warrior. It is their right to do so, but it is to be regreited that they are not in possession of more exact details. The geverament has clearly made known in the Cortes the principles which will guide it in its international rela-tions; they are those of justice, which is the sole source of veritable force, veritable authority, and veritable na-tional they are those failure of the Black Warrior has been treated with the strictest justice, and as soon as it shall

APPAIRS OF CUBA - RUMORS OF A MINISTERIAL CRISIS. The Ciamor. Publico of March 10, says that the govern-ment had received news that some of the conspirators in Cuba had been executed. A letter says:-

Cuba had been executed. A letter says:—

It has been reported for some time past that a palace intrigue has been got up against the ministry and the revolution. But the truth is that the Queen, in a resent conference with Marshal Espartero, showed every confidence in him, and the General, on his part, displayed the most respectful deference towards her Majesty. The Queen, moreover, has formally denied in her own name, and in that of the King, that there was any truth at the rumors that had been suread about on the sub-The Queen, moreover, has formally denied in her own name, and in that of the King, that there was any truth in the rumors that had been spread about on the subject, and ahe added, as a proof of her sincerity, that she was ready to make any change in her household that might be considered desirable. If any interpellation on the subject be made in the Cortes, the government will relate that it is perfectly satisfied with the court. It has been rumered that the debate in the Cortes relative to the constitution of the Senate may lead to a ministerial series, but the ministers have determined not to make a sabinet question of it. In addition to troops who are about to be sent to Cuba on the 18th, 500 volunteers are beave at the end of the month.

The Spanish government at Madrid had delayed the saling of the Havana mail steamer of the 9th of March

satting of the Havana mail steamer of the 9th of March in order to send out a regiment of infantry in her.

In the Cortes on the 5th of March, the Minister of Fereign Affairs, in reply to a question from M. Rances, tween Spain and the United States would be satisfac torily arranged. M. Rances said that what the country

LATERT.

MADRID, March 14, 1865.

The proposition of M. Olonga relative to an elective Senate, appears to have some chance of success. The government will abstain from voting on the question. A band of 24 Carlist horsemen have made their appearance in the mountains of Burgos. Troops have been sent in pursuit of them.

THE NEWS FROM CUBA DIRECT.

OUR HAVANA CORRESPONDENCE.
HAVANA, March 23, 1865.

The Mearoe Dectrine—Interests of England and France Fear of Filibusteros-Excitement at the Arrival of the Vessels of War-Execution of Pin o-His History-Commutation of the Punishment of Cadalzo and Pi-

rally called, was without intention of giving to your readers any new views as to its practical absurdity, how ever wise it might have been when uttered, as I am in-clined to believe, without much reflection. Such is my weakness, in examination of the policy intimated, that I find no reasonable grounds for sustaining it, or tang ling with it our political relations. France, England and other Pewers have interests in the West India archipe lage to justify honest over ight, care and regard for anything in the vicinage that may jeopardize them. The United States, with self-respect, in view of her own relative interests under like circumstances, could no object to active measures here on the part of European Powers, when their interests are assailed or threatened, any more than they could if the immediate demain of those Powers were entered by invasion instead of that of their neighbors.

England and France have shown, by recent action, that such is the view they take of their own rights, presenting therewith the force necessary to sustain them its assertion; and while they claim the debt of gratitude from Spain for the preservation of the "integrity" of Ouba, they have their eyes open to their own inte wish the Sexon, a two-edged sword, that cuts both ways. The British and French vessels of war still continue in

abeyance to Spanish necessities and Spanish fears; and they propose to follow up the practice, under the prace-dent new established, upon the neighboring coasts, or any near lands that may be liable to, or open for Kinney emigration, for fear that these agriculturists, as has been emigration, for rear than the agreed grand sires, may prove eften the case with our great grand sires, may prove wolves in sheep's clothing, to the detriment of Span-ish power in Cuba, and the prejudice of British industry-By the time that France has done lifting herself, with her foot upon the neck of England, and Louis Napcleon is African power-but one great antagonist left upon the stage to growl defiant negatives to his ambition, then our good mether will begin to count the value of the Crimes and its Sebastopol to herself—and the fatal blows wherewith she has severed the fond and fillal sympathies and interests on this side, will be multiplied in the devotion of her own English heart, at home. No one objects to England or France in comfort and aid, as it may be needed, furnished to Spain; but not therewith to plant a policy upon the island of Cuba that will not only be fatal to Spain, but to the nearest neighbors fraught with imminent danger. The friendship of England has cost Spain more than the emity of France in days gone by—and her love embraces now will be certain death; the nerves of old age may not endure it. On Spanish plains,

and before the walls of Spanish cities, the battles have been fought that were, at the moment, essential for the safety of Great Britain, and Spain paid the largest portion of the debt, or gave the bonds, which have been the safety of Great Britain, and Spain paid the largest portion of the debt, or gave the bonds, which have been read to be a second the safety of the safety of

of sagiand, France and strice, the treaty between spain and England is violated in so open a manner that it is not possible to escape the attention of John Bull: but the difference. With the seed now strewn broadcast in the land, the objection ceases. They will make excellent volunteers in two or three years, for service in Cuba or the neighboring coasts, as may be deemed advisable for the fruition of British policy. The San Jacinto, it was known, could only remain here a day or two, which caused the welcome of the Princeton and its "Eagle," under the belief that they would not put their hands with impunity upon him, to drag him from his ship, for reason of the obnoxious name, worn in honer by the noble sailor.

under the belief that they would not put their hands with impunity upon him, to drag him from his ship, for reason of the obnoxious name, worn in honer by the noble sailor.

A word expressly for "J."—the fair and romantic apologist for Spanish wrong doing—ride Express March 6—which, as a bon bouche, has been extensively copied by the Cuban press—embraced by the Diario. "J." may be nervous: she certainly is full of charms—person and mind, in angelic harmony; and all bow the knee in worthip of the divinity which stirs within her; but a month was a short period for the procurement of the vast knowledge displayed of Cuban affairs, enabling her to write such a philosophical sweep; to give the negative to the best Spanish authority, which had been kindly put in requisition for the intelligence of her countrymen. It was not pretty in her to deny what General Concha had proclaimed in solemn educts to be a "notorious" fact, and for which he had put us mader martial law, and the coasts of the island under blockade—not to say anything of the arming of volunteers of all shades and colors, and calling to his aid the maritime forces of France and England. The sweet play of her imagination over the surface of social things we can duly admire, but we want also the sterner stuff of delving judgment, which shall give us basis for action, and shape the action for the advantage of mankind, which we hope she will try to aid us in,—and we will go to heaven, or any where else that may be permitted, under the prestige of her gentle influence.

I should like to close this letter without adding less pleasing matter. We had believed, as we had hoped, that Pinto and his companions were ease, from what seemed to be well established data—but not so. This people had to learn, that justice could be dirrumvented for a purpose. The "Court of Correction," created by General Concha to meet the case, after refusal of the Auditar of War to confirm the sentence of the court martial, had divided—two being for death and two for much middled to the wel

POSTCRIPT.—I am promised a copy of the last will and testament of Pinto, but fear that it may not be in time for this steamer—as from the last words of a man who has not been insignificant in his career, light may be for the steamer—as from the last words of a man who has not been insignificant in his career, light may be thrown upon a subject which now seems buried in mystery. Ramon Pinto was 51 years of age; was born of respectable parents in Barcelona, not rich, but comfortably occupied with the industry and business of the city—in what class of trade, if any, I am not advised. The family had property at rent in that city. The youth of Pinto was passed at Madrid, near the court, being project of the popular favorite of that day, Duke of Alagon, who was the most intimate friend of Ferdmand VII.—the King having also given the advantage of his influence for the manly culture of Pinto, of course through his friendship for the linke of Alagon. Pinto was educated at a seminary under the royal patronage, and intended for the priesthood, which he declined when the period arrived for taking orders and the robes, as his tastes did not lean that way. He joined the volunteers of Madrid in 1820, when the constitution was proclaimed, and was one of the three thousand men that fought the celebrated battle of the 7th of July, in the streets of that city, and repulsed the royal guards with great lots. He was one of the guard that streets of the city, and repulsed the royal guards with great lots. He was one of the guard that escerted Ferdinand to Cadis, when, by surrounding circumstances, he had become powerless as a king, of which adventure an anecdote remains. Ferdinand never forget the face or name of individuals, which trait was remarkable with him. On the route from Madrid, at a small village where they rested for the night, Finto was placed by the officer of the King's chamber. On coming out of his room into the hall adjoining he looked at the sentinel on duty, exclaiming. "Ah, is that you, Finto?" "Yes, your Majesty." "Am I safe,

Pinto?" "Your Majesty will ever be safe with the volunteers of Madrid." The response was, "I now believe so." The King passed into another room and returned in a few moments to his alsepting apartment, with a bow to his protogo sentine. Ramon Finto was one of the defenders of the salient work of the Gadia city defences, called the Trocadero, which was opened to the French through treachery, they entering with the maked sword only, in superior numbers to the surprised garrison of Madrid city boys, but they fought gallently, each one paying his score as he went. Of fave left alive, Finto was one. The political changes that soom followed showed that freedom was not in the land or its actualia.

Pinto embarked from Cadiz fer Cuba. Here he was well received—the fame of his cenduct at Madrid and Cadia having preceded him. His aspirations of life have been for one cause to which he has undoubtedly been cevoted. The objections made her are to the mode of his trial, and the incompetent testimony upon which he has been condemmed, as well as the general repugnance to the punishment of death for political effences, which is abolished in Spain by legislative enactment.

A day or two since I had the pleasure of meeting a gay party, composed of Western New York and North Carcina, just on their return from inspection of the More Cantle and the Cabanas for rees; and I congratulate the military intelligence of your city that from an interesting source—the personal pronoun of one of your journals—they will have a scientific picture of these impregnable works, mingling with "the charms and boauties of dear, lovely Cubs." Thus much I gather while helping them to due enjoyment of their supper at the Domisica. Will the lady also say that "it is a pity such a man should die, and se die," while she vindicates the way and the manner of the cause? or will it add another rose leaf to her Cuban embellishments, while she condemns all but her own dear self—of the many who presume to know something of the subject of which they speal?

We woul

The Case of Ramon Pinto-His Execution-More Arrests-Trial and Conviction of Estrampes and Felix-Acquit-tal of Capt. McCulloch, &c.

I little thought when I closed my last letter to you that I should again have occasion to mention the name of Ramon Pinto; but circumstances that transpired af-ter his brutal execution, exhibit in so strong a light the character of General Conchà, who manifested his vengeance even upon the dead body of his victim, that I fee I should be wanting in my duty as your correspondent, were I not again to "write of the dead." You would were given not to permit the members of the family of Pinto to follow his remains to their last resting-place and that it was only by a special personal application to

who married General —, was permitted to do so.

The body of Pinto was taken charge of by the "Hu mandad de la Curidad," a negro religious society, who narrowly searched the corpse—stripped it, I understand, to find any money or valuables upon it; but the brutes the Captain General refused to permit the corpse of Pinto to be placed in one of the niches in the wall that sur-rounds the "Campo Santo;" and the body rests in the same hole as that in which the remains of Narcisso Lopez

Every effort was made to induce Pinto to make dis closures that would involve other parties. The Chief of Police went to him in the prison several times fo in the afternoon of the cay preceding his execution when he was in capillo, making him an offer that hi in the afternoon of the day preceding his execution, when he was in capillo, making him an offer that his life should be spared if he would make the disciosures; but the dying man nobly replied, "Do not peater melet med is as honorably as I have lived." When he was ascending the steps of the scaffold the attendant priest impressively urged the doomed man to make the desired disclorures; but, waving his fastened hands after the manner of Spaniards, he simply said, "No! padre, no!" Within two minutes after uttering these words—which were his last, except those mentioned in my last letter—he ceased to be of this life.

His eldest daughter is literally crazed, whilst the second, named Marianne, has been at death's door; three evenings since the holy sacrament was administered to her, it being then thought she was dying; but the Pelly. In His infinite mercy, has spared her, I trust, to be the mother of a race of patriots who will not disgrace their lineage.

The fourth and favorite child of Pinto is named "America." His last message to his children was—"Never to be ashamed of their father's name." But I will pursue this sad theme no longer. The intelligence of the reader will naturally supply suitable reflections upon this mournful event.

Don Francisco Valdes Herrera, who lives at Guanajay, has been arrested and brought to this city, where he is permitted to remain at hiberty, under his parole of honor not to leave Havana.

Forty other persons of great respectability have been brought in prisoners, from the Pinar del Rio district. Amongst them there is understood to be a Lieut. Governor, whose name I have been unable to ascertain.

Doctor Pinelo and Cadalso are again, I understand, incommicade.

Francisco Estrampes, Juan Enrique Fellx, and Capt. Richard McCulloch, were yesterday placed on their trials befere the Consejo de Guerra. Neither of the accused chose to be present at their trials

Francisco Estrampes, Juan Enrique Fellx, and Capt. Richard McCulloch, were yesterday placed on their trials befere the Consejo de Guerra. Neither of the accused chose to be present at their trials.

The Prosecuting Fiscal read from a manuscript book some twenty pages; then coming to a portion that was not material to his case, said this is of no consequence; then turned over about a dozen pages and then read a few more sentences. This farce was repeated two or three times; then the Military Defender entered upon his defence, and after a brief consultation, the Consejo declared Fatrampes guilty, and he was sentenced to die by the garrote; Felix was also declared guilty, and sentenced to to the years imprisonment in chains, whilst McCulloch was acquitted. He was not, however, at liberty at a late hour last evening.

I prenume we shall have another dreadful sacrifice to Spanish brutality within forty-eight hours. The early hour at which the Isabel leaves this morning, does not permit me to make any lengthened remarks, but I will simply ask if such a trial can by any ingenuity be construed to be according to the seventh article of the treaty of 1795. I think that is the date of the treaty be dween the United Strtes and Spain.

HANNEL Meanly 20, 1855.

The Trials of Felix and Estrampes—Invitation to the American Consul to be Present—His Treatment by the Officers-His Refusal to Attend the Trial, de.

The battle sgainst life and freedom opens fiercely under the new lights which have given the "Military Comder in new lights which have given the "Military Com-mission" the means of securing any verdict that they may be instructed to find by the rabble in arms, or the power that trembles at the creation of his own brain. The revising court can be assembled at any mement when it may be esteemed necessary to evade the legal adviser of this branch of the judiciary of the country— the ever just and honorable "Auditor of War." who he ever just and honorable "Auditor of War," who refuses to sanction the use of vile convicts for the construction of cases of their own denunciation-or the sen tences that may be derived from them by the honorab gentlemen of the "commission," whose "sense of jus-tice" sleeps with the swords they wear—in their scabbards - not to be driven to houest action, even, if scor pion like, they could strike back with the spurs the wear upon their heels. We have just caught breath to go on in toil for our daily bread, with the hope to hea no more of "military commissions," courts of correction or Concha convictions—when we are aroused again by the alarm that more justice is about to be dene-after

the last sample.

The trials of Messrs Felix and Estrampes, both citizens of the United States, were ordered for yesterday, by General Concha, before the Military Commission, and a communication of the intention was sent to the acting consul of the United States, inviting him to be present at the trial. The consul went to the place appointed for the display of justice, and finding the court not organized, and the members of the august body amusing themselves as they could, he drew a chair near a window, for the advantage of fresh air, and seated himself. In a moment an officer of the court approximed and informed him that it was not usual to admit strangers into the part of the hall where the court was organized. The consult replied that he had no intention of intruding and could retire, but that he was invited by the Captan-General of Cubate be present at the trial of his countrymen, as the consul of the United States. He was immediately informed that a place was especially appropriated for his service, which, after several serpentine curvatures, he was brought to—behind the arras—a rat!—in the rearry yellow—very yellow lever looking curtains—which made a convenient whispering screen for secret inquisitorial messages. He found a small partitioned work, not unlike the cages on board of the Rodney, in which was placed a chair. By great exertions, and with the advantage of a hole, he could see through the bars, and get a glimpse of what might be gong on, with the aid of imagination. He declined accepting the use of the place or the chair, which was as unlike being present at the trial as the trial trial factly was to be unifer that provided by just construction of the seventh article of the treaty between Spain and the United States. Now for the place or the chair, which was as unlike being present at the trial as the Consul of the accommediations proflered him. General Kamon who is President of the Council of War and of the Council of the accommediations proflered him. General Ramon who is President of the Counc

judges in harness. The Con-al remarked that he should require to be placed near the prisoners, when the officer "The prisoners are not required to appear before the Court until they are required for sentence."

Col. Robertson immediately replied:—

"If that is the case, gentlemen, I have no business here. I can witness no proceedings that do not conform to the requirements of the treaty between Spain and the United States, and therefore I shall not require the chair you have so kindly and promptly arranged for me."

The Scionel expressed his regrets that he had disturbed the honorable gentlemen, and requested that his thanks should be given to the Captain General for his hind consideration in providing a chair for his use, regretting that, under the circumstances, he could not use it. He left the hall immediately, which caused another despatch to be sent to the palace for more savice.

another despatch to be sent to the palace for more advice.

Late last evening nething could be positively ascertained as to the demand of the Queen's Attorney, but it is generally supposed the lives of both were selicited of the noble judges.

A great many of our most respectable country citizens have been called to reside in Havana, as General Concha wishes them near his person. They come on their words of honor; the city limits their bounds of circulation, and they have the pleasure of reporting themselves every day at 2 o'clock P. M. to the military Governor, Munos, that he may be assured of their good health, &c.—a thing very common just now throughout the country and all the cities.

D.

THE OUTRAGE ON THE AMERICAN VICE CONSUL AT BAGUA LA GRANDE.

The recent arrest by the authorities at Sagua la Grande, of J. P. C. Thompson, Esq., American Vice Con-sul, calls up the recollection of an outrage committed at the same place, in 1852, upon his predecessor in that of-fice, of which mention was made in the New York Han-ALD, at the time of its occurrence.

Capt. Watts, being at the port of Sagua la Grande, three seamen were taken out of her by order of the Spanish anthorities, on the ground that one of them was a deseamen were taken out of her by order of the Spanish anthorities, on the ground that one of them was a deserter from a Spanish man of-war, and that that the other two complained of ill treatment on board. Upon the application of the Captain to the American Consutate, and a request from the Vice Consul to the Spanish Commandant of the port for a return of the men, with the notice that Captain Watts would protest in case of refusal, and claim damages, this official declined sending them back to their vessel, and moreover demanded their clothes and beds, threatening the Captain to arrest him and send him prisoner te Havana. The Lucy Watts final ly went to sea without her men, but was not allowed to depart, however, until the fees fer the trouble of taking the men from the vessel, as well as for their maintenance while in prison, were puid to the Spanish authorities. Upon these facts being made known by the Vice Consul to his chief at Trinidad, the latter informed the Spanish Port Captain that he should sustain Captain Watts in his claim for compensation for any delay he might experience from the abduction of the men, as well as exact an apology for the insult offered to the American fiag. Not receiving either the one or the other, he laid the whole matter before the Commander General of Marine at Havana.

The finale of the matter was that this official, after shirking the true issue of the case, sustained his subordinste in his acts, and recommended that the Vice Consul \$000, and forbade him from exercising that office in future.

The summary of the foregoing is, that a Spanish

disgraced by the highest authority in the island.

THE CORRESPONDENCE.
SAGUA, LA GRANDE, April 28, 1852.
TO THE COMMANDER OF MARINE AT THIS PORT:—

SIR—I am informed by the Captain of the American brig Lucy Watts, now at anchor in this port, (and I respectfully give you notice of the same,) that a mariner of his crew has been removed from the vessel by persons obeying your orders, and without the consent or wish of said captain: and I beg of you that said mariner may be returned to his ressel. Though I am ignorant of the causes which exist or may have existed for such proceedings, I do not doubt that they are founded in the justice which always distinguishes the acts of this comandancia; yet the duty which the post I occupy imposes on me, obliges me to apply to you in support of the request of said captain, which hope you will grant.

JAMES H. WEST,

Am. Vice Consul, delegated by Saml. McLean.

SAGUA LA GRANDS, April 30, 1852.

Am. Vice Consul, delegated by Saml. McLean.

SAGUA LA GRANDE, April 30, 1852.

TO THE COMMANDER OF MAININ OF SAGUA LA GRANDE.—
Sir.—Captain Watts, of brig Lucy Watts, now in this port, notifies me that three mariners of his crew have been removed from the vessel of his command, without his order or consent, and without the knowledge of his Consul: that, consequently, he is constrained to stop the losding of his vessel, and that he is not sure whether he will be able to proceed on his voyage, on account of the want of his sailors, as in this port there are nemariners that can be skipped in the place of those of which he has been deprived, and that finally he protests most solemnly, against whom it may concern, for any prejudice which may result to him, declaring, at the same time, that he does not consider himself responsible for any expenses incurred for or by his mariners in the affair which is the cause of this communication. All which I inform you of, for your guidance.

JAMES H. WEST, American Vice Consul, &c.

SAGUA LA GRANDE, April 30, 1852.

JAMES H. WEST.—

SAGUA LA GRANDE, April 30, 1852.

Mr. JAMES H. WEST.—

SIR—My nobleness of character constrains me to tell you, that, as captain of this port. I am responsible for every disorder therein occurring, whatever may be the nationality of the vessel in which it may take place.

Three mariners have been disembarked from the American brig Lucy Watts, Capt. Watts, on account of the ill treatment they there received. One of them proves to be a deserter from the Spanish man-of-war Patriota; and the other two refuse to go on board, on account of their having been frequently threatmend with a pistol by the said captain. These reasons make it impossible to oblige them to re-embark. And respecting Capt. Watts, you may tell him that he has no right to claim damages of any kind, the authority which I represent in this port being enough to proceed against him in any way which he may deserve; and please further advise him not to present to me claims of any kind, as I then shall be forced to commence suit against him, arrest him, and send him to Havana. Zavier CROQUER Y PAVIA.

Sagua La Grande, May 4, 1852.

SAGUA LA GRANDE, May 4, 1852.

SAULA LA GRANDE, May 4, 1852.

Mr. James H. West:—

See—The two individuals arrested by me, at present in the jail of this port, proceeding from the brig Lucy Watta Captain Watta, disembarked from their vessel on account of threats of said captain and the ill treatment which they received, have asked me for the clothes and beds which they have on board said vessel. Please slaim said clothes and place them at my disposal. They, at the same time, wish to be embarked in one of the American vessels now in the harbor; and it not being in my power to do so, I communicate to you in order that you may embark them for North America, it being impossible for me to send them in the same vessel to which they belonged, as in so doing I should violate the police regulations.

ZAVIER CROQUER Y PAVIA.

Consulate of the United States of the Consulate of the United States.

ZAVIER CROQUER Y PAVIA.

Consulate of the United States of the Consulate Agent at Sagua the copy of a correspondence between him and yourself, relative to the abduction, by your orders, of three seamen from the American brig Lucy Watts.

With respect to the one claimed by you as a deserter from a Spanish man of war, I can only say if such desertion can be satisfactorily proved, you may have a right to reclaim bim, but your reacons for taking the other two men from on board the brig do not appear to me to be satisfactory—unless some crime has been committed, which requires the intervention of the proper authorities, I cannot concede the right to any person to interfere with the command of any American vessel in my jurisdiction.—The mere "time divide to any better authority. I can to have, Captain Watts was at least entitled to a hearing, which I presume from the tenor your note, he has not had, and as it is not the habit of American shipmasters to use platols in the execution of their duty, I must be go to be excused from giving credence to the statement of the men, until confirmed by better authority.

their duty, I must beg to dence to the statement of the men, until confirmed by better authority.

If I have taken a correct view of the matter, Captain Watts is fully entitled to compensation for any delay be may experience from the abduction of the men, and I shall consider it my duty to support him in his claims for it. Should you deem it proper to send him to Havana as you threaten, my further intervention in the matter may become unnecessary. I sincerely hope, before you receive this communication, the matter will have been satisfactorily arranged.

SAMUEL MCLEAN, Consul U. S. A.

CONSULATE UNITED STATES OF ARRICA.

CONSULATE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA. TRINIDAD, May 17, 1852.

Consulate United States of America, }

James H. Wist, Esq.,
Acting U. S. Consular Agent, Sagua la Grande.—
Dear Sin.—I have this moment received your communication of the 6th inst., postmarked the 8th. You will have received my letter of the 7th before this, inclosing one for your captain of the port. I have only now to say, that I shall exact from that gentleman full and ample satisfaction for the injury he has done to Capt. Watte, as well as an apology for the insult he has offered to our flag. The consuls or their agents are the only persons allowed by our government to interfere between masters of vessels and their crews, except in cases where the laws of the country they are in are infringed, and I feel perfectly satisfied with the competency both of my agents and myself to attend to the duties imposed on us, without the interference of any subordinate officer of her Catholic Majesty. You will please make the contents of this letter known to the captain of the port, and at the same time intimate to him that I am anxiously waiting for his reply to my letter of the 7th inst.

Your Obd's Serv't, SAMUEL McLEAN.

P. S. If the man claimed as a deserter cannot be satisfactorily proved as such, he must be sent on board of Captain Watts' vessel with the other two.

Consultate of the United States of America, }

of Captain Watts' vessel with the other two.

Consulate of the United States of America, 1

James H West, Esq., acting United States Consular Agent. Sagua.

Dr. Sins—Your communication of the 11th, with P. S. of the 14th instant, was duly reseived. I am without a reply from the Captain of the Port. Should I not receive one, and that of a satisfactory character, in all this week, I will lay the matter before the "Commandante General de I Marina." from whom I shall expect full and ample redress for the outrage committed by his subordinate in your place. You have acted perfectly right in not taking charge of the men seized, when the matter is arranged entirely to my satisfaction, it will be time erough to take their cases into consideration. Direct the masters of American vessels in your port not to receive them on board of their vessels without instructions from you to do so.

SAM'L. Mc LEAN.

INTERESTING FROM EUROPE.

Our London and Paris Correspondence.

THE PEACE CONFERENCE IN VIENNA.

THE CZAR ALEXANDER IL

Death of Don Carles, the Spanish Pretender. &c.,

Our London Correspondence. London, March 16, 1855. Opening of the Vienna Conferences-The Siege of Sebaste pol-The Attack of the 23d February-The Railway-Eupatoria-Death of Mrs. Cass at Rome.

Having written se recently as Tuesday last, I have not much to say to-day. The Conferences at Vienna have commenced. Prussia is not represented there. Of course nothing reliable has transpired as to what took place at the first meeting.

A general opinion prevails that the new Emperer, Al-

exander II, will do what he can, without com his dignity, to come to terms of peace. The last wor sholas are said to have been advice to conclude peace. The dying Emperor avowed that he never b ed that the alliance between France and England would last. That was a great mistake.

We have letters from the seat of war to the 4th March. The railway at Balaklava was already of great ser-

vice. Ere this it is completed to the camp.

The French had a very serious brush with the Russians on the night of the 23d February. The following

sians on the night of the 23d February. The following is an account of it—

It is known that the Russians were erecting important works of counter attack near the Malakoff Tower, towards which the French lines were gradually approaching nearer and nearer. As these works were likely to embarrass the French miners and disturb the plans of the allies, it was resolved to destrey them. To this effect a portion of the Third division, under the orders of General Monnet, advanced during the night of the 23d, and attacked the Russians in their intrenchments. The Russians, much superior in numbers, made a valiant defence; but, notwithstanding their resistance and the fire of the batteries and vessels in the port which bore upon the battle ground, they were driven out of their positions and the works destroyed. This, it appears, was the sele ebject of this nocturnal expedition, as there was no idea of remaining in a position that could be awept easily by the guns of the port. The Freuch returned after accomplishing their object, but not with out considerable loss, estimated at 100 killed and 300 wounded. Among the former there were seven or eight effects, and some twenty officers wounded. General Monnet himself had the thumb of his right hand shot eff, and received a shot in his arm. The loss of the Russians, which must have been considerable, could not be accertained.

The reports of a great battle, in which Osten Sacken

The reports of a great battle, in which Osten Sacken led, &c., are all pure fabrications.

No further attack has taken place in Eupatoria since the defeat or the Russians on the 17th Feb.—what Menschikoff styles "a reconnoissance." Menschikoff has ever may be his faults, his defence of Sebastopol was trance of the harbor saved that place.

by the allied armies, but the effect produced upon the Russian army has not yet oozed out. The French have been throwing a new kind of rocket

into Sebastopol, which has set it on fice in two or three

spring have shown themselves.

A letter from Rome, of the 5th, says :—

A letter from Rome, of the 5th, says:—
The diplomatic circle here has recently sustained a fresh less in one of the most amfable of its members, whose death succeeded those of the Marchesa Pralormo, Marchesa Bargagli, and Baronne d'Arnim. Mrs. Mary Case born Ludium, wife of the Minister of the United States, was yesterday anatched from life and from the affection of her relations by the bursting of a blood vessel in the head. She was near her accouchement. Her virtues, beauty, and amiable qualities will make her memory deeply regretted by all who knew her.

Louis Nanoleon has not vet left for the Crimes.

Louis Napoleon has not yet left for the Crimea. LONDON, March 15, 1855.

The New Ministry and the Czar's Death-The Vienn one reto ministry and the Crar's Death—The Vienna Conference—The Chances of Peace—Sir Charles Na-gier's Position—Commotion all over the World—Dr. Granville, the New Prophet, &c. &c. Sirce the unexpected death of the Emperor of Russis,

our new ministry may be said to have obtained something like a respite, though there are unmistakable signs abroad that such is but of a temporary nature. This event has fallen with such stunning effect on the genera councils of Europe, that parties and individuals seem glad of the momentary pause, to lay aside old manouvres, and take a fresh survey of the pelloy of the day.

A new starting point appeared to present itself. Every one has been busy endeavoring to solve the great problem whether, hitherto, we have been fighting a system or despot? and the balance of opinion among club-states-men was, at the outset, most decidedly in favor of the last. Lord Palmerston himself was at first disposed to believe that his old field of protocol was fairly reopened, and that the laurels he obtained after the French revelution of 1830 were, after the lapse of a quarter of a century, about to bloom anew. Lord Clarendon, we knew, caught up the straw, and fairly flew away with it; but it is understood that communications from Lord John Russell, at Vienna, have tended greatly to shade off the bright hues of first impressions, and to impart a severe, if not sombre, tone to the hopes of the future.

allowance is made for it, and its identification with the hereditary policy considered as a thing of course, whatever
degree of modification might afterwards occur. But it
has, semehow or other, cozed out that Lord John has
ascertained that whatever might have been the present
Czar's reluctance to the commencement of hostilities
once the sword drawn, his very existence prevents him
from abasthing it arount at the triumphant err of vieonce the sword drawn, his very existence prevents him from sheathing it, except at the triumphant cry of vic-tory. With an understanding that he will give the im-perial prestige to the prosecution of the war—that he will see St. Petersburg, like Mossow, reduced to ashes, before, by acceding to peace, he takes a step in Russian retrogression—the whole influence of the party repre-sented by his brother Constantine is to be brought in support of the throne, and under the double influence of a listless, mild but dissimulation that and attimenes a listless, mild, but dissimulative chief, and a stirring a instead, and a put dissimulative chief, and a surring, active, talented, and arbitrary younger brother, backed by a majority in public opinion, Lord John thinks that the chances of a peaceful solution are even farther off than during the lifetime of Nicholas. While these views are floating up by little and little

from the Austrian capital, public opinion at home is gradually of itself assuming a shape and tone that indicates a settled conviction that a struggle is about to ensue of a nature calling for many and bitter sacrifices for years to come It is observed that nothing has oc-curred during the long reign of the late Czar to change the normal and aggressive character of the Russia State; that though he has greatly improved the millions he governed, morally and socially, that he left his empire as he found it—a people still seeking for a local habitation and a name. It is observed, that while England, shorn of all her dependencies, would be Eng-land still; that France, bisected and subdivided, would be France to the very nail, Russia presents the seat of her empire to the world—her capital of St. Petersburga mere depot of lodgings—of public offices; that com-paratively few females take up their abode in it, and that commerce, instead of establishing itself and becoming de veloped and rosted in localities, as the nucleus of civiliza is driven hither and thither, and rendered subse vient to military convenience and government. It is ob-served that Russia is a mere agiomeration of Poland, Persia, Turkey, Tartary and eastern desert, and that he very constitution secund to compel her to push onward to the standing ground of European civilization; tha her colonies are military if not penal, and that Turkey would have been safe to this day if the military settle

her colonies are inlitary if not penal, and that Turkey would have been safe to this day if the military settle ments in southern Russia did not at once supply the out pesta, the recruita, and the reserves for the armies on the Danube, the Fruth and the Icheroaya. It is observed that wherever Russia has put her foot she has never received, and that blight and desolation soon followed; that Livonia, Finland, Lithusnia, Poland, have all become withered or nipped up—all sunk and their history diosed—and that whether the Czar be Nicholas. Alexander, or Constantine, this policy of Russia is, and will be, the same. Therefore, that the choice for Europefor England especially—lies between continued advancement in civilisation, or submission under Russian encreachment.

The danger of French aggrandizement is alleged by some, and there is a growing disposition to admit the objection; but the answer is, we have no choice except to go forward in this fight—punish the aggressive character and barbarian Inhuence of Russia, even though France and England fly at each other afterwards. Such an evil might arise whether Russia were opposed or not, and if when we have battled together against the common foe, we should afterwards fall out, at least the common foe, we should afterwards fall out, at least the common foe, we should afterwards fall out, at least the common foe, we should afterwards fall out, at least the common foe, we should afterwards fall out, at least the common foe, we should afterwards fall out, at least the common foe, we should afterwards fall out, at least the common foe, we should afterwards fall out, at least the common foe, we should afterwards fall out, at least the common foe, we should afterwards fall out, at least the common foe, we should afterwards fall out, at least the common foe, we should afterwards fall out, at least the common foe, we should afterwards fall out, at least the common foe, we should afterwards fall out, at least the common foe, we should not share the fast of Greece; of Rome, under

clares we are warring for an unattainable object—phasiem of the very wildest character—that for the sake of the fall of Sebastepol and military renows, we are paying the price of education, civilization, morality, any, swen life itself—that we are plunging the country into pauperism of the very worst and most oppressive character—that the country is disgusted and be-wikiered, the House of Commons scarcely less so, and the government a perfect anarchy. But these are sarguments which do not yet penetrate into the large midels and thinking classes, who, with few exception, are unanimous in the belief that the war is a most just and necessary evil, which, in justice to the common country, we have no right to refuse.

In the meantime, the state of our executive is one of deep anxiety. Lord Palmeraton's position shows no signs of being stronger, and there are many who predict that it will fall whee Sir Cornwall Lawis comes forward with his budget. That the opposition are waiting to try their strength on that occasion is generally believed, and it is thought, moreover, that Lord Palmerston will except his puncet to make the figureal proposition of such a character as may enable him. If helesissity, is constitute it an appeal to the country. I have repeatedly advised you that whomever that appeal did take place; it was to be on a financial question, because in this only is there a chance of weakening the protectionist party, who are quite as ready to prosecute war as the Frimer himself. The only question on which Lord Palmerston has since his elevation, appeared at all like his former self, is his defence of Sir Charles Napier, which has won him golden opiatons. The country is slow to believe that Napier is unworthy of his reputation; and the discoverries of gross mismanagement in the army, incline it to suspect that if a searching luquiry were made, he would be found to have very just cause of compiain against those whose duty it was to see him adequately previded for the important expedition. For the party is a subju

Nesselrode declaration of war a siz guoque, and Spain has voted herself Catholic and tolerant at the same time.

You will have seen in the English journals the letter which Dr. Granville had, two years before, privately sent to Lord Palmerston, predicting the Ccar's death at latest in July next. Perhaps a short biography of a gentleman who has succeeded in attracting so much attention may interest some of your readers. Dr. Granville was originally in the Neapolitan navy as surgeon. His proper name is Bozzi, but thinking that of Granville more euphonious, and, to English ears, aristecratic, he adopted it. Being an Italian, he managed, on first setting up in London, in 1815, to pick up some little practice, among the opera singers then chiesty in vogue. From there, he worked up his way smong some of the merabers of the aristecracy, as a capital physician for strengthening the vocal organs, chest tones, &c. Being a good looking man, and, above all things, a fersigner, he soon became famous He took a splen in those, gave magnificent soirées, at which his singing friends from the Italian Opera assisted, and rapidly get on. He speat money infinitely isater than he made it, but his genide kept him above rater. He went to Russia for a month, and came back and published it history, in two volumest Some people said be never went farther than Naples. Was there a mineral spring discovered anywhere in Eogland, the parties applied to Dr. Granville, who immediately (on being palo) wrote up its medicinal properties. He wrote a treatise on the spine, and was nearly winning the Fothergillian medal, but it was, unfortunately, discovered that he had bribed some one to sieal his competitor's notes. He kept town houses, country houses, and cottage orners, with a suit of carriages; he brought up a family, and get good betths for each member; he wrote books in English, though a foreigner—he lives like a millionaire, while ne one gives him credit for being worth a shilling—in fact, he is tarry prisses of ensertations, and sow turns out

PARIS, March 15, 1855.

The Peace Conference at Vienna the Order of the Day—The Position of Prussia—Will Napoleon Go to the Orimea: —The Suppressed Pamphlet on the War—The Case of Gen. Forey-The Palais de l'Industrie-The Russid

Chars, de., de.

The feverish state of the public mind respecting the absorbing question of peace or war, is evidenced in every phase of society. The absence of any faithful channel. be recognized, causes it to gush forth in most eccentry jets, now soaring up high in air, straight, clear, pellu cid as truth itself—now twisting, spurting, gyrating and splashing its turbid stream in the face of common and splashing its turbid stream in the face of common sense, as it trudges on in daily routine. The rôle of a dil'gent correspondent is, I ween, so to eatch up t salient spray and condense it, that men afar off may see all, without the trouble of inspection.

It is perfectly true, then, that since I last wrote th gst up; and though the air is resonant with gent breathings of courtly letters from Prussia, of centers plated mourning for the deceased monarch of Russia, of tria-the Czar's former fidus Achates-still, I confess see nothing that should induce any modification of m previously expressed opinions, that the elements of war fare are precisely where they were, and that Europea convulsion has hitherto only been dallying on th

brother in-law at Berlin, that he would never forget the words of William the Phird, his father—a request which is said to have sunk deep into the ing of Prussia

is said to have sunk deep into the ing of Prussia' heart—are the following:—

Keep yourself free, my dear Frederick, from the mania of innovation, which has become se general, and from the numerous theories now existing, which canno be carried into practice. But are care also not to the into another excess, which may be just as fatal—that exclusive prediction for ancient institutions. It is only in avoiding these two extremes that you can make readjusteful ameliorations. Keep up, as much as depend on you, a good understanding with the European Fewer—may Frussia, Russia, and Austria in particular, never separate, for their union is the bulwark of European Pewer.

There is little doubt that the Prussian King, with a warm heart and a weak head, feels himself sorely press.

warm heart and a weak head, feels himself sorely pres what course to take; but opinion leans strongly to the belief that his place will ultimately be found by the sid of Russia. His actions, however, are precisely such a we see in every day life, when the animal temperamen we see in every day life, when the animal temperamen and the intellectual are too nicely balanced. Fog in stance, a difficulty suggested itself at Vienna about on tering upon negotiations. Alexander the Second had no yet been recognized by France or England, as sovering of Russia; and it would have been competent for Prussi when, at a future time, called upon to subsectible to when, at a future time, called upon to subscribe to when, at a rature time, called upon to subscribe to the result, to plead the informality, and so invalidate the whole preceedings; but King Frederick showed himse at once ready to remove this ground of difficulty by proposing himself to be the medium of Alexander's reasion to the two Western Courts, who, in acknowledgment, will put on court mourning for the Czar. Thus again, in consequence of a technical objection again, in consequence of a technical objection, it taken away. But his Prussian Majesty has no sooner ratisfied his love for fair dealing or this point, than he sets to work to make the conference not worth the good diamers it will probe consume, by straining every newer to turn the mebilization of the federal contingents of Germany, not against Russia, but against France. The consciousness of this hadetermined Lord John Stussell and M. Bourquenay—the English and French plenipotentiaries—to insist, as a pre English and French plenipotentaries—to insist, as a pre-liminary of ulserior proceedings, on the minister admit for Rusaia secepting, by the affix of their signatures, certain balls—for example, the interpretation of the pro-tocol of the 28th of December, as afterwards explained certain bests—for example, the interpretation of the 28th of December, as afterwards explained by the treaty of December 2. If they decline, the Congress is at an end. It may happen, however, that the principle shall be accepted, while the exceptions take to details are such as to oblige the plenipoientiaries to refer to their respective governments—in which case the diplomatic course will run its length, until the discussion of the conference to turn their attention the second of the conference of the conference cannot be more jealous for Russia than she is headed, as will, of course, join the European concert.

To turn to matters a earer home, but still bearing upon